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geographer, such as was the Greek Eratosthenes. The purpose in the construction of this map was not so much to advance the science of geography as it was to present a picture of the Roman World which would be useful.

Pliny names the provinces which it seems Agrippa attempted to describe, and our author thinks the most important information respecting the map given by Pliny is his reference to the length and breadth of the provinces as Agrippa had determined them, or, in other words, his measurements of the Roman World.

Exception is taken in this monograph to Konrad Miller's view, expressed in his *Mappae Mundi*, that pictures of cities, of marvelous races of men and animals were represented on the map, also to his view that the map was round and that it represented the east at the top, the form and orientation so common in mediæval maps. Arguments are presented to support the view that the map was rectangular in form, and that the top of the map was the north. Several pages are given to the consideration of what might be called the later sources of information concerning the Agrippa map. It is pointed out how much of probable truth we may find concerning it from such works as the *Divisio Orbis*, from the monk Dicul's *De mensura orbis terrae*, also from Strabo, Orosius and Æthicus.

It does not appear that any expert map-maker attempted to improve upon the Agrippa map in Roman Imperial days. It remained an authority throughout the Roman period.

After Pliny's work all definite reference to the author disappears and his name seems to have been forgotten. It is the name of the Emperor Augustus which is usually found in the few remaining direct references to the map. The author takes up each of the provinces, islands, and seas which were given on the map and adds brief comment in each instance.

Of the influences exerted by the map there are but few instances to be noted. The *Tabula Peutingeriana*, the author thinks, gives some evidence of this, and that it also interestingly shows the practical trend of Roman map-making, in that it magnifies Agrippa's idea of representing Roman roads and Roman stations with distances.

As for Agrippa's influence on the cartography of the Middle Ages, our author, not agreeing with Miller, finds scarcely any evidence of it. A comparative table is presented to disprove the oft-repeated assertion that the Hereford map, for example, was based upon the Agrippa map.

The author makes no attempt at a reconstruction of Agrippa's work, but as stated above, he does not feel inclined to accept such attempts as have been made, or even the suggestions as to the probable appearance. Its historical value lies very largely in the fact that it was a presentation of the Roman world at a time when conquest was geographically extending that world.

E. L. S.

The Asiatic Danger in the Colonies. By L. E. Neame. xvi. and 192 pp., Index. George Routledge & Sons, London, E. P. Dutton & Co., New York, 1907. (Price, 3s. 6d.)

The author suggests that the tropical colonies which require coloured labour may be left to do as they please about the admission of Asiatics. But in those colonies which aspire to be "A white man's country," three principles should be kept in mind: (1) masses of Asiatics as permanent residents should be kept out as far as possible; (2) if indentured labour is needed, repatriation should be insisted upon at the expiration of contracts; and (3) fair, even generous, treatment should be given to those Asiatics who have become a part of the population of the country.

Mr. Neame asserts that a large influx of cheap coloured labour is ruinous to the white workman. Free Asiatic immigration must inevitably mean a low standard of living for the white working classes—if there is any chance of their living at all. In South Africa the danger of Asiatic immigration is peculiarly great, for it means not only decreased openings for white men but also another obstacle placed in the way of the advancement of the native population. The author agrees with Sir Harry Parkes, who wrote: “It is our duty to preserve the type of the British nation, and we ought not, for any consideration whatever, to admit any element that would detract from, or in any appreciable degree lower, that admirable type of nationality.”

Reise in das Moderne Mexico. *Von Mietze Diener.* 112 pp., 30 Illustrations from Photographs and Map. A. Hartleben, Vienna, 1908. (Price, M. 2.)

The author attended the Tenth International Geological Congress in Mexico, and participated in both the northern and southern excursions which were a part of the programme of entertainment and study. Her aim in this little book is to give an idea of the astonishing material development of the republic in recent years and its present condition. The book is readable and informing and the pictures are original.

Paraguay. Das Land der Guaranis. *Von Dr. Wilhelm Vallentin.* viii and 323 pp., and 38 Illustrations from Photographs. Hermann Paetel, Berlin, 1907. (Price, M. 6.)

A careful and excellent account of Paraguay written in a popular vein, but still full of solid information about all aspects of the republic. The author is a German scholar and an authority on economic geography. He says that the comparatively temperate climate and the great natural riches of the country fit it for a high stage of development. It offers excellent opportunities for the immigration of farmers. The Guarani Indians and the white and Guarani half-breeds, who form the majority of the population, have proved their desire and capacity for progress. The country was completely ruined by the despot Lopez and the war with Brazil and Argentina, in which he involved Paraguay between 1865 and 1870, but it has fully recovered and is rapidly growing in population, commerce, and social development. The illustrations from photographs are an instructive feature.

Africa. Vol. 1. North Africa. *By A. H. Keane.* (Stanford's Compendium of Geography and Travel (new issue).) Second edition, revised. xx and 640 pp., 9 Maps, 77 Illustrations, and Index. Edward Stanford, London, 1907. (Price, 15s.)

It is twelve years since the first issue of this work appeared. The geographical conquest of Africa in that time has made such rapid progress that the era of large discovery is now at an end. The present edition gives full details of all new discoveries, as well as summaries of the many political changes in the past few years. The volume is, therefore, the fullest account of North Africa brought down to date, and the fact that Dr. A. H. Keane wrote the book has insured a high degree of accuracy.

Eine Deutsche Gesandtschaft in Abessinien. *Von Felix Rosen.* xii and 496 pp., 160 Illustrations and Map. Veit & Co., Leipzig, 1907. (Price, 10 M.)

This is one of the handsomest books on Abyssinia. It describes the visit in 1905 of the German Embassy to Emperor Menelik II. when a treaty of friendship and